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=> s erythrocyte adenylate kinase/cn

L1 0 ERYTHROCYTE ADENYLATE KINASE/CN

=> s adenylate kinase/cn

L2 1 ADENYLATE KINASE/CN

=> file ca

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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=> s l1/ab,bi

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=> s k2

L3 15217 K2

=> s l2

L4 1879 L2

=> s l4 and (hemolysis)/ab,bi

7731 (HEMOLYSIS)/AB

10406 (HEMOLYSIS)/BI

L5 17 L4 AND (HEMOLYSIS)/AB,BI

=> s l5 and (erythrocyt? or red(2w)cell#)/ab,bi

65607 ERYTHROCYT?/AB

83648 ERYTHROCYT?/BI

136311 RED/AB

152718 RED/BI

1162994 CELL#/AB

1308055 CELL#/BI

30230 RED(2W)CELL#

L6 13 L5 AND (ERYTHROCYT? OR RED(2W)CELL#)/AB,BI

=> d bib,ab 1-13

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 122:26347 CA

TI Adenylate kinase mimics creatine kinase-MM isoenzyme in a CK isoenzyme electrophoresis assay

AU Murthy, Vadiraja V.

CS Dep. Lab. Med., Albert Einstein Coll. Med., Bronx, NY, 10461, USA

SO J. Clin. Lab. Anal. (1994), 8(3), 140-3

CODEN: JCANEM; ISSN: 0887-8013

DT Journal

LA English

AB Adenylate kinase (AK) activity originating from **erythrocytes**, present in hemolyzed serum, behaves like creatine kinase MM isoenzyme (CK-MM) in some CK electrophoresis assays that employ, in their visualization reagent kits, AMP as the sole inhibitor of AK, rather than a combination of AMP and a more potent inhibitor of **erythrocyte** AK, diadenosine pentaphosphate (Ap5A), to inhibit all contaminating AK activities in serum and quantify only the CK isoenzyme activities in serum following electrophoretic fractionation on agarose gel. This can spuriously overestimate the CK-MM fraction and thereby result in underestimation of CK-MB or CK-BB isoenzymes if present. A hemolyzed serum sample obtained from an elderly patient was erroneously reported as contg. low CK-MB due to such overestimation of CK-MM fraction in the sample.

Supplementing the AMP already present in the visualization reagent formulation, used to est. CK isoenzyme concn. in serum, with Ap5A can eliminate or effectively minimize AK interference, esp. that caused by hemolysis, and thereby prevent reporting false-neg. CK-MB results obtained with CK isoenzyme electrophoresis assays.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 117:168738 CA

TI Decreased pyrimidine nucleoside monophosphate kinase activity in sickle erythrocytes

AU Zerez, Charles R.; Lachant, Neil A.; Lent, Kathleen M.; Tanaka, Kouichi R.

CS Med. Cent., Harbor-UCLA, Torrance, CA, USA

SO Blood (1992), 80(2), 512-16

CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971

DT Journal

LA English

AB The authors have previously shown that physiol. concns. of hemin cause marked inhibition of several red blood cell (RBC) enzymes. Because endogenous heme content is elevated in sickle RBCs, the authors examd. the activity of hemin-sensitive enzymes in these RBCs. One of the hemin-sensitive enzymes, pyrimidine nucleoside monophosphate kinase (PNMK), was shown to have decreased activity in sickle RBCs relative to RBCs of equiv. cell age. The other hemin-sensitive enzymes, including adenylate kinase (AK), pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase (P5N), 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase (6PGD), and aldolase, had activities that were appropriate for cell age. The affinity of the hemin-sensitive enzymes to hemin was also examd. Using two different methods, PNMK was shown to have the highest binding affinity to hemin. The exquisite sensitivity of PNMK to inhibition by hemin, coupled with the enzyme's high affinity to hemin, may account for the decrease in PNMK activity and the lack of significant decrease in the other hemin-sensitive enzymes in sickle RBCs. Thus, the increased endogenous heme content in sickle RBCs may be responsible for the decrease in PNMK activity. Whether the increased endogenous heme content of sickle RBCs can cause hemolysis indirectly by inhibiting RBC enzymes remains to be detd.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 109:36002 CA

TI Inhibition of red blood cell enzymes by hemin: a mechanism for hemolysis in hemoglobinopathies

AU Zerez, Charles R.; Hsieh, Jasmine W.; Tanaka, Kouichi R.

CS Sch. Med., UCLA, Torrance, CA, 90509, USA

SO Trans. Assoc. Am. Physicians (1987), 100, 329-38

CODEN: TAAPAI; ISSN: 0066-9458

DT Journal

LA English

AB Hemin inhibited several enzymes of human erythrocyte hemolyzates. Hemin was also a potent inhibitor of the hemin-sensitive enzymes in partially purified preps. These and other results are discussed in light of mechanisms for hemolysis in hemoglobinopathies.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 105:95477 CA

TI Acute intravascular hemolysis in the black rhinoceros: erythrocyte enzymes and metabolic intermediates

AU Paglia, Donald E.; Valentine, William N.; Miller, R. Eric; Nakatani, Misae; Brockway, Richard A.

CS Cent. Health Serv., Univ. California, Los Angeles, CA, 90024, USA

SO Am. J. Vet. Res. (1986), 47(6), 1321-5

CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645

DT Journal

LA English

AB Enzymes of aerobic and anaerobic glycolysis, glutathione cycling,

and nucleotide metab. were assayed on **erythrocytes** from 7 healthy rhinoceroses, 2 rhinoceroses during periods of intravascular **hemolysis**, and 1 rhinoceros without clin. signs of illness, which was the mother of 3 offspring with intravascular hemolytic syndrome. Measurements also were made of **erythrocyte** concns. of glycolytic intermediates, adenine nucleotides, and glutathione. Although comparison of results for healthy and affected rhinoceroses did not identify an enzyme abnormality as a cause for the hemolytic syndrome, the data provided information regarding the metabolic characteristics of **erythrocytes** from healthy rhinoceroses.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 99:103152 CA

TI Metabolic compensation for profound **erythrocyte** adenylate kinase deficiency. A hereditary enzyme defect without hemolytic anemia

AU Beutler, Ernest; Carson, Dennis; Dannawi, Hassan; Forman, Linda; Kuhl, Wanda; West, Carol; Westwood, Beryl

CS Dep. Basic Clin. Res., Scripps Clin. Res. Found., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA

SO J. Clin. Invest. (1983), 72(2), 648-55  
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738

DT Journal

LA English

AB A child with hemolytic anemia had severe **erythrocyte** adenylate kinase (AK) deficiency, but an equally enzyme-deficient sibling had no evidence of **hemolysis**. No residual enzyme activity was found in **erythrocytes** by spectrophotometric methods that could have detected 0.1% of normal activity. However, concd. hemolyzates had the capacity to generate small amts. of ATP and AMP from ADP. Hemolyzates could also catalyze the transfer of labeled .gamma.-phosphate from ATP to ADP. Intact **erythrocytes** were able to transfer phosphate from the .gamma.-position of ATP to the .beta.-position, albeit at a rate substantially slower than normal. They could also incorporate <sup>14</sup>C-labeled adenine into ADP and ATP. Thus, a small amt. of residual AK-like activity representing .apprx.1/2000 of the activity normally present could be documented in the deficient **erythrocytes**. The residual activity was not inhibited by N-ethylmaleimide, which completely abolishes the activity of the normal AK1 isozyme of **erythrocytes**. The minute amt. of residual activity in **erythrocytes** could represent a small amt. of the AK2 isozyme, which as not been thought to be present in **erythrocytes**, or the activity of **erythrocyte** guanylate kinase with AMP substituting as substrate for GMP. Peripheral blood leukocytes, cultured skin fibroblasts, and transformed lymphoblasts from the deficient subject manifested .apprx.17, 24, and 74%, resp., of the activity of controls. This residual activity is consistent with the existence of genetically independent AK isozyme, AK2, which exists in these tissues. The cause of **hemolysis** in the proband may be due to an unrelated enzyme deficiency or other **erythrocyte** enzyme defect and interaction of another unidentified defect with AK deficiency.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 97:36686 CA

TI Energy metabolism in the **erythrocytes** of thoroughbred horses connected with perinatal physiological **hemolysis**

AU Medeiros, L. F.; Medeiros, L. O.; Berciano Sanjurjo, M. A.

CS Dep. Histol. Embriol., Univ. Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

SO Comp. Biochem. Physiol. B (1982), 71B(3), 541-4  
CODEN: CBPBB8; ISSN: 0305-0491

DT Journal

LA English

AB **Erythrocyte** enzyme activities and reduced glutathione and glycolytic intermediates were detd. in newborn horses from birth to

1-mo-old and in adults. Emphasis was put on the hemolytic period at which phosphofructokinase, glutathione peroxidase, and glutathione played a significant role, glucose consumption was lower, and very high concns. of 2,3-diphosphoglycerate and ATP were detected. The metabolic adjustments may have been achieved by an increased activity of the hexose monophosphate shunt, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and adenylate kinase.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 93:64293 CA

TI Increased creatine kinase activities associated with hemolysis

AU Bais, Renze; Edwards, J. B.

CS Div. Clin. Chem., Inst. Med. Vet. Sci., Adelaide, Australia

SO Pathology (1980), 12(2), 203-7

CODEN: PTLGAX; ISSN: 0031-3025

DT Journal

LA English

AB The presence of adenylate kinase released from erythrocytes on hemolysis increases the apparent creatine kinase activity in blood serum. This can be overcome by the addn. of 10 .mu.M diadenosine pentaphosphate to the reagents used for the creatine kinase assay. The pentaphosphate strongly inhibits the erythrocyte adenylate kinase.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 90:135621 CA

TI The effect of external ADP on red cell nucleotide levels

AU Pangalis, G.; Tegos, C.; Beutler, E.

CS Sch. Med., Univ. Athens, Athens, Greece

SO Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. (1979), 160(1), 74-5

CODEN: PSEBAA; ISSN: 0037-9727

DT Journal

LA English

AB Incubation of human erythrocytes with radioactive and nonradioactive ADP failed to provide any evidence of the entry of this nucleotide into the cells. There was a rise in ADP levels in the cells after incubation with exogenous unlabeled ADP, but this occurred at the expense of ATP and AMP, so that the size of the total intracellular nucleotide pool diminished. The conversion of ADP into ATP and AMP in the external medium could readily be accounted for on the basis of hemolysis of erythrocytes, which contain large amts. of adenylate kinase.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 84:54900 CA

TI Effect of low-level lead exposure on pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase and other erythrocyte enzymes. Possible role of pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase in the pathogenesis of lead-induced anemia

AU Paglia, Donald E.; Valentine, William N.; Dahlgren, James G.

CS Sch. Med., Univ. California, Los Angeles, Calif., USA

SO J. Clin. Invest. (1975), 56(5), 1164-9

CODEN: JCINAO

DT Journal

LA English

AB Similarities between lead [7439-92-1]-induced anemia and a new hereditary erythroenzymopathy involving pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase [57534-74-4] prompted studies of the effects of lead on this and other erythrocyte enzymes. In vitro incubations of normal mature erythrocytes demonstrated that significant inhibition of pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase occurred in the presence of lead at concns. that had minimal effects on many other erythrocyte enzymes assayed simultaneously. Similarly, subjects with chronic lead intoxication secondary to industrial exposure exhibited substantial and consistent impairment of erythrocyte pyrimidine-5'-nucleotidase activity. Results suggest that lead-induced deficiency of this enzyme in maturing

erythroid elements could, if sufficiently severe, result in induction of basophilic stippling and premature **erythrocyte hemolysis** analogous to that encountered in the genetically induced enzyme-deficiency syndrome.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS  
AN 84:27740 CA  
TI Effects of blood sampling on enzyme activities in the serum of small laboratory animals  
AU Friedel, R.; Trautschold, I.; Gaertner, K.; Helle-Feldmann, M.; Gaudsuhn, D.  
CS Inst. Klin. Biochem., Med. Hochschule Hannover, Hannover, Ger.  
SO Z. Klin. Chem. Klin. Biochem. (1975), 13(11), 499-505  
CODEN: ZKCKAD  
DT Journal  
LA German  
AB Compared to the other sampling sites used, the activities of lactate dehydrogenase, malate dehydrogenase, aspartate aminotransferase, pyruvate kinase, creatine kinase, and myokinase in the blood serum of rats were high when ventral aorta and retroorbital venous plexus were used for sampling. Similar results were obtained for mouse serum enzymes after ventral aorta compared with jugular vein sampling. Alk. phosphatase and alanine aminotransferase activities in rat serum were slightly elevated after retroorbital venous plexus sampling. Small differences in plasma protein concn. and hematocrit values seen in retroorbital venous and ventral aorta sampling in rats were due to acute shifts of water within the extracellular space. Apparently, efflux of enzymes from the intracellular to the extracellular space is the main source of error (variation) in the various blood sampling techniques. The errors due to **hemolysis** and blood clotting are probably minor. The most reliable method for blood sampling of rats and mice is evidently cannulation of the jugular vein, although heart puncture may also be used.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS  
AN 83:159849 CA  
TI Synthetic inhibitors of adenylate kinases in the assays for ATPases and phosphokinases  
AU Feldhaus, Peter; Froehlich, Thomas; Goody, Roger S.; Isakov, Maria; Schirmer, R. Heiner  
CS Max-Planck-Inst. Med. Forsch., Heidelberg, Ger.  
SO Eur. J. Biochem. (1975), 57(1), 197-204  
CODEN: EJBCAI  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Procedures are given for the synthesis of .alpha.,.omega.-dinucleoside 5'-polyphosphates as inhibitors of adenylate kinase(I). The following order for the inhibition of pig muscle I was obsd.: Ap5A > 1:N6-etheno-Ap5A > Ap6A > Gp5A > Ap4A > Up5A. The synthesis of adenosine tetrphosphate, the starting material for Ap5A is also described. One mol. of pig muscle I bound 1 mol. of Ap5A. The difference spectrum of Ap5A-I with its max. of 5050 M-1 cm-1 at 271 nm, as well as the fluorescence properties of 1:N6-etheno-Ap5A can be used for kinetic binding studies. The specific binding of the neg. charged Ap5A was exploited in the prepn. of human muscle I. The enzyme was purified to homogeneity with an overall yield of 65%, the abs. value being 70 mg/kg of muscle. The effect of Ap5A on I in exts. of various cells and cell organelles was tested. A ratio of 1:50 (mole/mole) for Ap5A to other nucleotides was used for suppressing the I activity in exts. of mammalian and insect skeletal muscle, of human **erythrocytes** and of Staphylococcus aureus. A ratio of 1:5 was necessary for the I from tobacco leaves and spinach chloroplasts, and a ratio of 2:1 was needed for suppressing the I from bovine liver mitochondria, human kidney homogenate and Escherichia coli. Ap5A did not appear to be metabolized in any of the above exts. These results indicate that Ap5A can be used for evaluating the contribution of I to the prodn.

of ATP from ADP in energy-transducing systems. Contaminating I can be inhibited by a concn. of Ap5A which does not interfere in the study of many kinases and ATPases. The applications of Ap5A in the assay for nucleoside diphosphokinase and in the study of mech. and biochem. properties of contractile proteins are representative examples. The use of Ap5A makes it possible to study the effect of ADP per se in such systems. Sepharose-bound Ap5A was used for removing traces of I from samples of myosin and creatine kinase. In the presence of Ap5A, creatine kinase was measured in hemolytic serum of venous blood, in plasma of capillary blood, and in samples of whole blood after complete hemolysis had been induced. The clin. significance of these findings are shown for cases of myocardial infarction and muscular dystrophy.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 78:107073 CA

TI Molecular sieving of red cell membranes during gradual osmotic hemolysis

AU MacGregor, Roderick D., II; Tobias, Cornelius A.

CS Donner Lab., Univ. California, Berkeley, Calif., USA

SO J. Membrane Biol. (1972), 10(3-4), 345-56

CODEN: JMBBBO

DT Journal

LA English

AB Rat red blood corpuscles were held stationary with respect to a continuously flowing soln. in either a specially constructed centrifuge or in glass filters. The concn. of the soln. was gradually decreased to cause the swelling and subsequent gradual osmotic hemolysis of the cells. The passage of the intracellular mols. K, adenylate kinase, and Hb, across the cell membrane and into the flowing soln. was detd. as a function of time. Ions and mols. begin passage across the membranes in the order of increasing mol. size. The initial flow of K is followed by the initial flows of Hb and adenylate kinase. The flow of Hb was interpreted as the flows of Hb monomers, dimers and tetramers such that the time sequence is: K, Hb monomer, adenylate kinase/Hb dimer, and finally, Hb tetramer. Thus, the stressed cell membrane has mol. sieving properties and the exclusion limit (effective hole size) increases as a function of time during the initial stages of gradual osmotic hemolysis. The process of gradual osmotic hemolysis is discussed in terms of mol. sieving through stress-induced effective membrane holes. It is suggested that a portion of the membrane protein might form an elastic network which would account for the gradual increase in size and apparent homogeneity of the effective holes.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 78:82705 CA

TI Serum myokinase-(adenylate kinase) activity in intravascular hemolysis

AU Mainzer, Klaus; Morsches, Bernhard; Holzmann, Hans

CS II. Med. Universitaetsklin. Poliklin., Mainz, Ger.

SO Aerztl. Forsch. (1972), 26(12), 426-31

CODEN: ARZFAN

DT Journal

LA German

AB The myokinase (MK) activity in the serum averaged 10.3 units/l. for humans and 15.1 for rabbits. In the erythrocytes it was 211.4 units/l. for humans and only 59.8 for rabbits. No creatine phosphokinase (CPK) was found in the erythrocytes. When a human erythrocyte suspension was treated with 0-0.7% NaCl, free Hb was found even at the lowest NaCl level; on the whole, the Hb and MK curves ran parallel. When rabbits were treated with phenylhydrazine for 4 days to induce hemolysis, the MK activity in the serum rose sharply as the Hb dropped, with a peak on the 5th day and a return to normal on the 10th day. The reticulocytes and the av. cell vol. increased, with a peak on the 8th day. Two patients with severe intravascular hemolysis

(due to ingestion of HOAc and water aspiration after drowning) also showed sharp increases of MK activity (to 100 and 25.4 units/l.), but values returned to normal the next day. In contrast to the in vitro results, the free Hb values remained higher after the MK had already dropped. The detn. of MK and free Hb together in the blood permits differentiation between muscular disease and hemolysis. The free Hb is a very sensitive indicator for intravascular hemolysis and the MK detn. will diagnose muscular diseases.

```
=> s l4(10a)(determination or quantitation)/ab,bi
      437 DETERMINATION/AB
      345825 DETERMINATION/BI
      15499 QUANTITATION/AB
      20927 QUANTITATION/BI
L7      1 L4(10A)(DETERMINATION OR QUANTITATION)/AB,BI
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=> d bib,ab
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L7  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CA  COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN  115:275114  CA
TI  Quantitative organization of the known protein x-ray structures. I.
    Methods and short-length-scale results
AU  Rackovsky, S.
CS  Sch. Med. Dent., Univ. Rochester, Rochester, NY, 14642, USA
SO  Proteins: Struct., Funct., Genet. (1990), 7(4), 378-402
    CODEN: PSFGY; ISSN: 0887-3585
DT  Journal
LA  English
AB  The problem of delineating the relationships between the known
    protein structures was addressed. In order to study this problem,
    methods have been developed to represent arbitrarily sized fragments
    of biopolymer backbone, and to compare distributions of such
    fragments. These methods are applied to a classification of 123
    structures representing the entire set of known x-ray structures.
    The resulting data are analyzed (on the four-C.alpha. length scale)
    to det. both the large-scale organization of the set of known
    structures (i.e., the relationships between large groups of
    structures, each comprised of proteins that are structurally
    related) and its local structure (i.e., the quant. degree of
    similarity between any two specific structures). It is shown that
    the set of structures forms a continuum of structural types, ranging
    from all-helical to all-sheet/barrel proteins. It is further
    demonstrated that the d. of protein structures is not uniform across
    this continuum, but rather that structures cluster in certain
    regions, sep'd. by regions of lower population. The properties of
    the various regions of the structural space are detd. The existence
    is demonstrated of strong quant. correlations between the contents
    of different types of four-C.alpha. fragments within protein
    structures, which imply significant constraints on the types of
    architecture that can occur in proteins. Anal. of the distribution
    of structures demonstrates some hitherto unsuspected similarities
    and suggests that, in some circumstances, neither structural
    similarity nor sequence homol. may be necessary conditions for
    evolutionary relationship between proteins. It is also suggested
    that these unsuspected similarities may imply similar folding
    mechanisms for structures of apparently different global
    architecture. Cases are also noted in which apparently similar
    structures may fold by different mechanisms. The connection between
    structure and dynamic properties is discussed, and a possible role
    of dynamics in the evolution of protein structures is suggested.
    The sensitivity of the methods presented herein to anomalies of
    structure refinement is demonstrated. It is suggested that the
    present results provide a framework for analyzing exptl. results on
    structural similarity obtained using vibrational CD spectra, which
    are sensitive to local backbone structure.
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=> d 12

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS  
 RN 9013-02-9 REGISTRY  
 CN Kinase (phosphorylating), adenylate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 5'-AMP kinase  
 CN Adenylate kinase  
 CN Adenylic kinase  
 CN Adenylokinase  
 CN AMP kinase  
 CN E.C. 2.7.4.3  
 CN Kinase (phosphorylating), myo-  
 CN Myokinase  
 DR 9026-71-5  
 MF Unspecified  
 CI MAN  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CABA,  
 CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CJACS, CSCHEM, EMBASE,  
 IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PROMT, TOXLIT, USPATFULL  
 Other Sources: EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

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 1881 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

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=> s ( (adenylate(w)kinase) or (amp(w)kinase) or ( adenylic(w)kinase ) or (adenylokinase) or (myokinase) ) (p) (hemolysis)

779 ADENYLATE  
5181 KINASE  
20723 AMP  
5181 KINASE  
171 ADENYLIC  
5181 KINASE  
0 ADENYLOKINASE  
73 MYOKINASE  
2136 HEMOLYSIS

L1 2 ( (ADENYLATE(W)KINASE) OR (AMP(W)KINASE) OR ( ADENYLIC(W)KI  
NAS E ) OR (ADENYLOKINASE) OR (MYOKINASE) ) (P) (HEMOLYSIS)

=> d cit,kwic 1-2

1. 5,543,330, Aug. 6, 1996, Method for diagnosing myofibrogranuloma (MFG) in walleye; Harry L. Holloway, Jr., et al., 436/79; 119/216; 436/63, 98, 811 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,543,330 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 1 of 2

DETDDESC:

DETD(57)

Creatine . . . (2100 U/L) were used as controls for testing procedures. Some assays did not proceed in a linear fashion due to hemolysis, which caused high levels of **adenylate kinase**, ATP and glucose-6-phosphate to be released from red cells affecting the reaction. These assays were not considered in the analysis.. . .

2. 4,912,033, Mar. 27, 1990, Creatine kinase MB determination method; Jack H. Ladenson, et al., 435/7.4, 172.2, 337; 436/548; 530/388.25, 388.26, 808, 809; 935/103, 110 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,912,033 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 2 of 2

DETDDESC:

DETD(103)

The . . . serum was present than when only buffer was present. The addition of lysed red blood cells as a source of **adenylate kinase** did not influence the results even when the hemoglobin (as an assessment of hemolysis) was as high as 246 g/l. See FIG. 3. The addition of up to 200,000 U/l of CK-MM or 250,000. . .

=> s ( (adenylate(w)kinase) or (amp(w)kinase) or ( adenylic(w)kinase ) or (adenylokinase) or (myokinase) ) (p) (erthrocyt? or red(2w)cell#)

779 ADENYLATE  
5181 KINASE  
20723 AMP  
5181 KINASE  
171 ADENYLIC  
5181 KINASE  
0 ADENYLOKINASE  
73 MYOKINASE

126 ERTHROCYT?  
 129592 RED  
 222274 CELL#  
 L2 3 ( (ADENYLATE(W)KINASE) OR (AMP(W)KINASE) OR ( ADENYLIC(W)KI  
 NAS E ) OR (ADENYLOKINASE) OR (MYOKINASE) ) (P) (ERTHROCYT? OR  
 RE D(2W)CELL#)

=> d 1-3 cit,kwic

1. 5,543,330, Aug. 6, 1996, Method for diagnosing myofibrogranuloma  
 (MFG) in walleye; Harry L. Holloway, Jr., et al., 436/79; 119/216;  
 436/63, 98, 811 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,543,330 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 1 of 3

DETDESC:

DETD(57)

Creatine . . . for testing procedures. Some assays did not proceed in  
 a linear fashion due to hemolysis, which caused high levels of  
 adenylate kinase, ATP and glucose-6-phosphate to be released from  
 red cells affecting the reaction. These assays were not  
 considered in the analysis. A frequency distribution of the data was made  
 and. . .

2. 4,912,033, Mar. 27, 1990, Creatine kinase MB determination method;  
 Jack H. Ladenson, et al., 435/7.4, 172.2, 337; 436/548; 530/388.25,  
 388.26, 808, 809; 935/103, 110 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,912,033 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 2 of 3

DETDESC:

DETD(103)

The . . . from the latex beads was greater when serum was present  
 than when only buffer was present. The addition of lysed red blood  
 cells as a source of adenylate kinase did not influence the  
 results even when the hemoglobin (as an assessment of hemolysis) was as  
 high as 246 g/l.. . .

3. 4,220,714, Sep. 2, 1980, Composition for inhibiting adenylate-kinase  
 and its use; Franco Meiattini, et al., 435/17, 26, 184 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,220,714 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 3 of 3

SUMMARY:

BSUM(31)

TABLE 2

Effect of AMP 2 mmol/liter and Fluoride 6 mmol/liter  
 on Adenylate Kinase activity from different sources  
 plus AMP 2 mmol/l and

Source of		Szasz method (10)	
		fluoride 6 mmol/l*.	
heart	4433	613	86
Human liver			
	1133	58	95
muscle	7802	245	97
heart	1275	49	96
erthrocytes			
	978	40	96

platelets

285

7

98

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\*The indicated concentration of AMP and the fluoride have. . .

=> s l1 and l2

L3            2 L1 AND L2

=> d

1. 5,543,330, Aug. 6, 1996, Method for diagnosing myofibrogranuloma (MFG) in walleye; Harry L. Holloway, Jr., et al., 436/79; 119/216; 436/63, 98, 811 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> d 2

2. 4,912,033, Mar. 27, 1990, Creatine kinase MB determination method; Jack H. Ladenson, et al., 435/7.4, 172.2, 337; 436/548; 530/388.25, 388.26, 808, 809; 935/103, 110 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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